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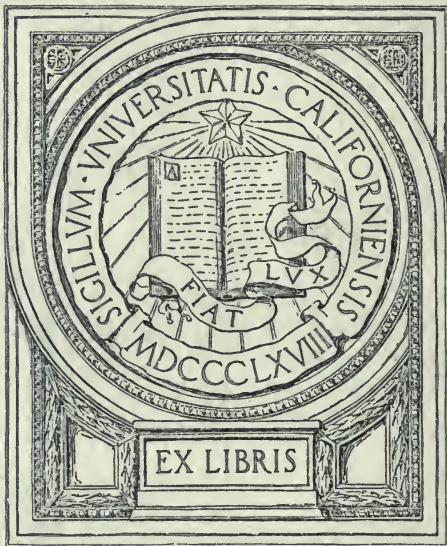


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Fyshe & Fysshynge.

DAME JULIANA BERNERS.

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THIS EDITION

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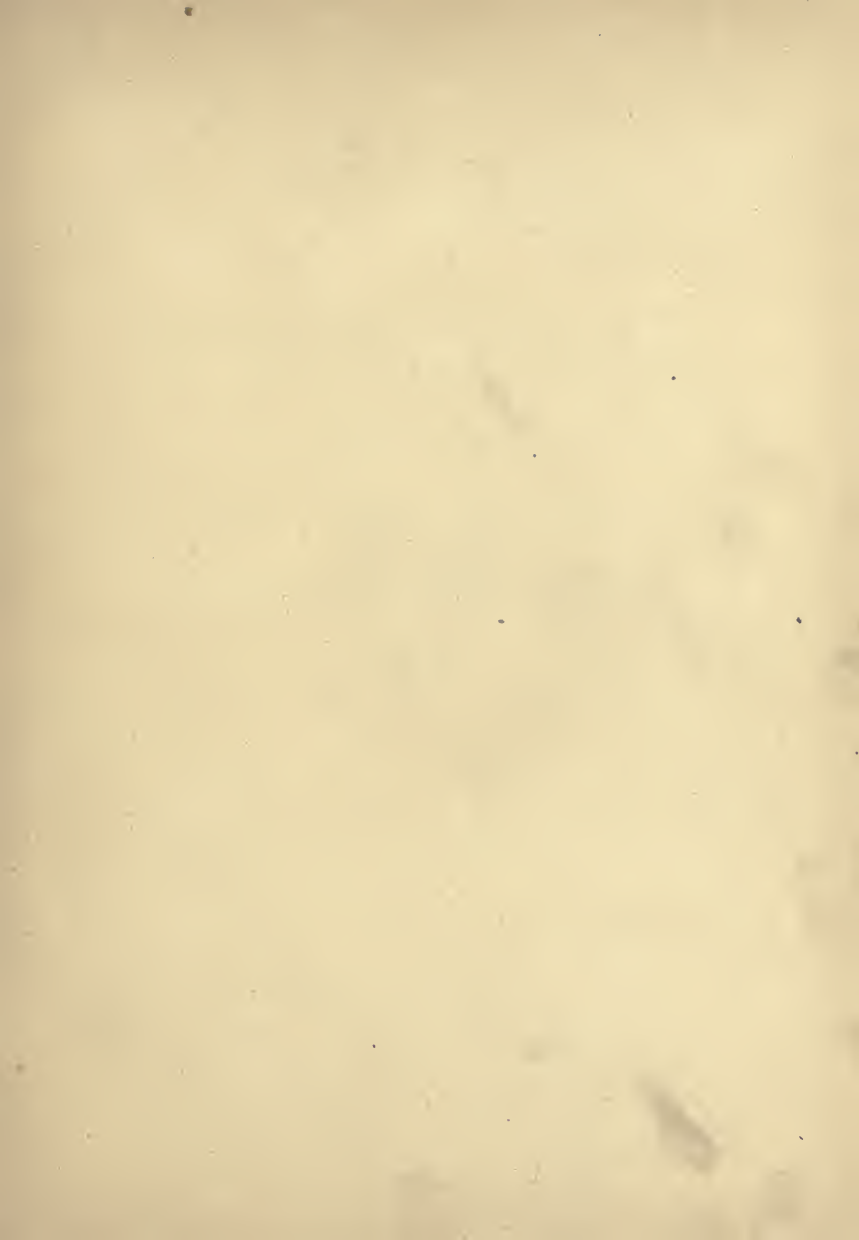
DEDICATED

TO

The Willewemoc Club,

BY

THE AMERICAN EDITOR.



AN AMERICAN EDITION
OF
THE TREATYSE OF FYSSHYNGE

WYTH AN ANGLE,

From the Boke of St. Albans,

BY DAME JULIANA BERNERS,
||

A. D. 1496.

EDITED BY GEO. W. VAN SICLEN,

Of the New York Bar.

NEW YORK :
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
245 Broadway,
1880.

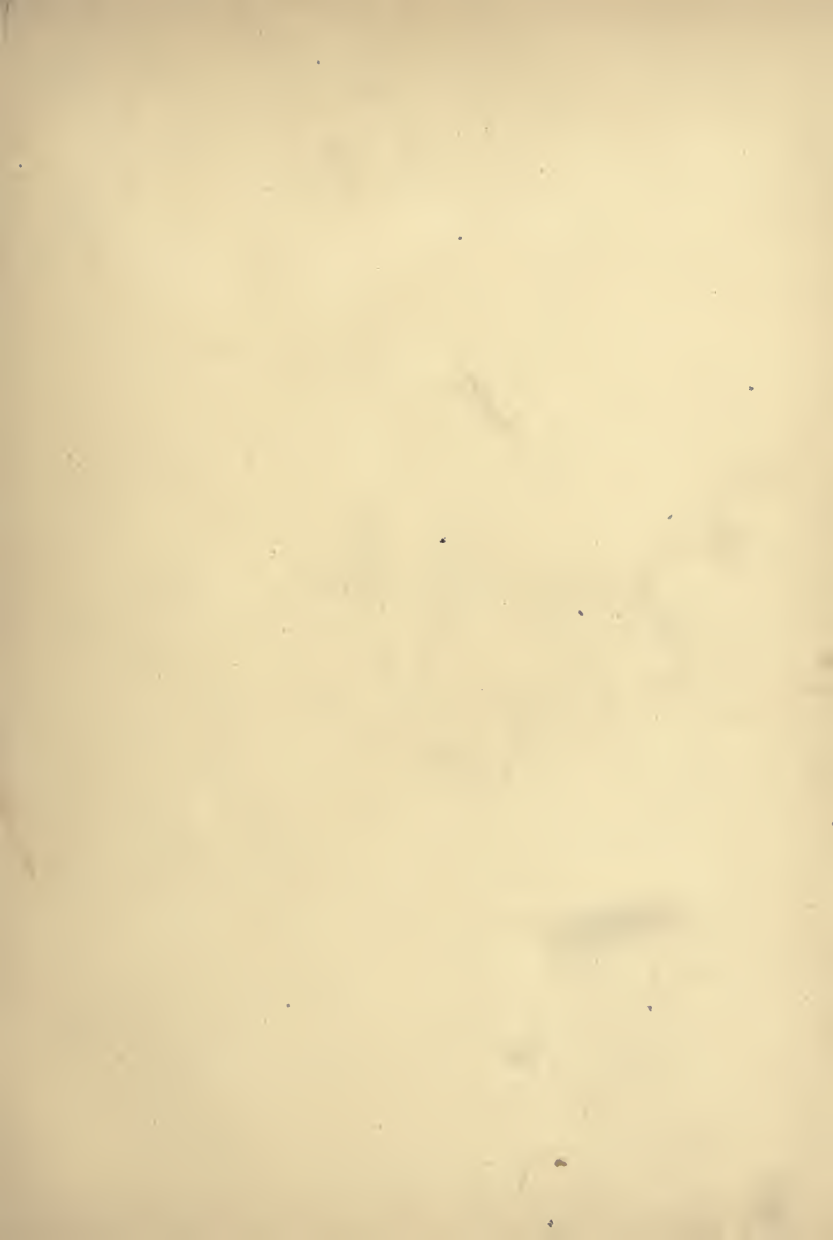
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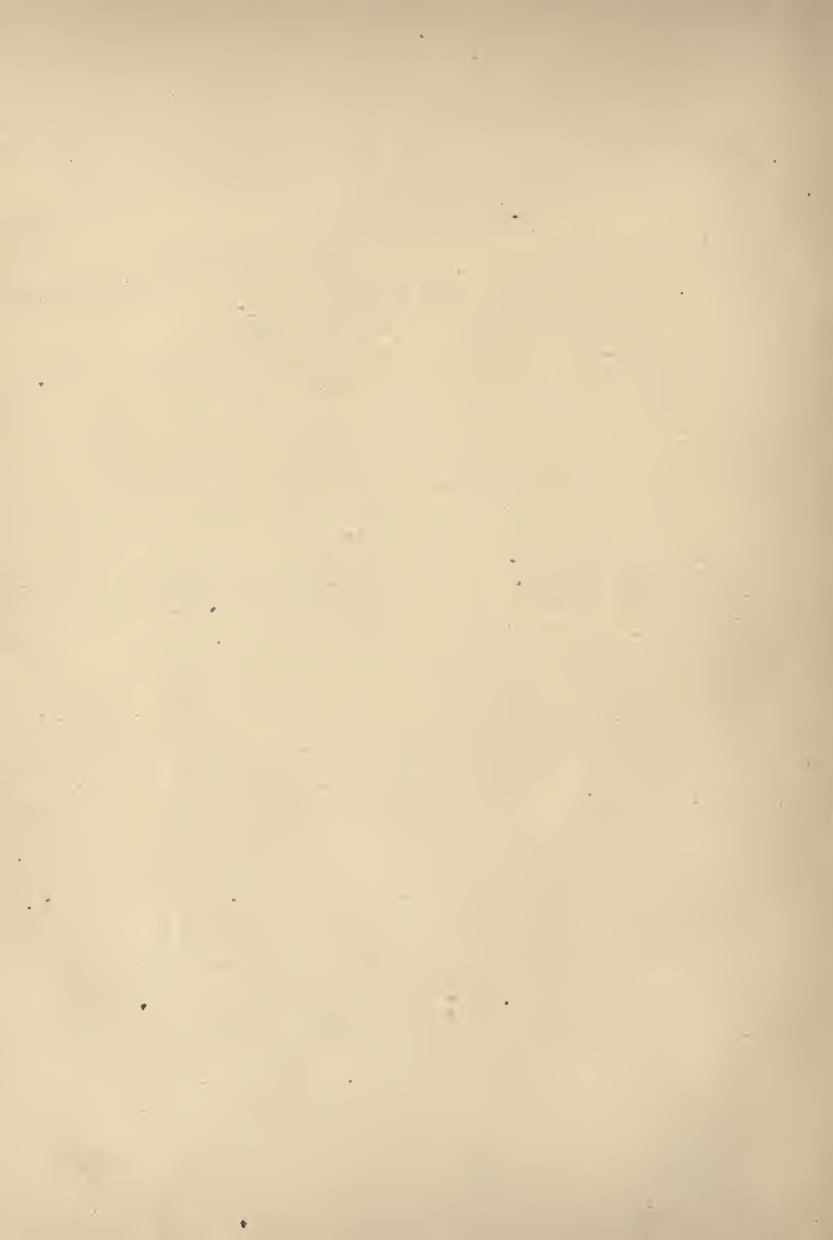
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PREFACE

TO THIS AMERICAN EDITION.

THIS fresh, quaint, charming old book should have been reprinted before, it seems to me.

A brief extract from it in my copy of Walton's Angler, made me desire to place it on a certain shelf in my library, where, by the side of "The Contemplative Man's Recreation," repose Prime's "I Go a Fishing," Wade's "Halcyon Days," Sir Humphrey Davy's "Salmonia," and "The Angler and His Friends," Norris' "American Angler," the New York State Report :

on the Adirondacks, "The Babes in the Woods," and interesting volumes indorsed with the names of Frank Forester, Scott, Hallock, Francis, and others.

That's a delightful shelf!

And I thought I would add to its treasures: but not a copy of the old Dame's book could I find: that is, in this country. So I sent to the other side, and found that one of the original copies, printed in 1496, if I could get it at all, would cost me from \$2500 to \$3000: and that a copy of the Baskerville edition, of 1827, would cost \$82.

Perhaps, however, critics may be found, who may render it necessary for me to state that I do not vouch for the correctness of my transcript of the old English style and spelling, on the ground that I have read a copy of the original edition.

I have no doubt that every angler who reads this book will thank me for having had it republished. I may be said to have led you to the cool, limpid waters of the source of the trout stream—the spring, hidden in the ancient woods, and whose brim is adorned with the moss of centuries.

I have reproduced the elegant illustrations which (I believe) adorned the first edition. The earliest print from a wood engraving of which any information can be obtained, was found in an ancient German convent; it is a picture of St. Christopher, and is dated 1423; in 1496 this book was first “emprynted”; I think it quite possible that this old frontispiece represented St. Peter: it is certainly quite as good a likeness of him as I have ever seen. The illustrations intended to instruct

in the matter of lines and hooks, floats, hammer, vice, etc., are about as valuable as the more finished modern engravings of similar instructions in modern books ; and the method set forth for making "rodde and lyne" remind me of the description of the construction of a birch-bark bucket, in an article which appeared long ago in the "Knickerbocker Magazine." "It is somehow thus. You take a large square sheet of birch-bark and some wooden-pins; you turn up one end of the bark and stick in a pin; you then turn up the side and fasten it to the end; you double the ends together and fasten them with these pins; turn it up all round, so the water won't run out, fasten it, and there's your bucket; it is a very simple contrivance."

The aforesaid description of how to make a rod seems to me to afford internal

evidence that the book was written by a woman; and so does the delightful *non sequitur* in many of the arguments, e. g.: where, having stated the miseries attending the enjoyment of the three other games, the authoress at once jumps to the conclusion "dowteles thenne folowyth it, that it must nedes be the dysporte of fysshynge with an angle" that causeth "a long lyfe and a mery." I am by no means satisfied with the proof and argument in the English Editor's preface to the 1827 Edition, (which is reprinted herewith), that the book was *not* written by Dame Juliana Berners. In "Biographia Britannica" art. Caxton, note L., Mr. Oldys has given a copious account of the whole book (The Boke of St. Albans) and a character of the lady who compiled it. Her name appears to have been "Dame Julyans (or

Juliana) Berners, Bernes, or Barnes; prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell, near St. Albans; a lady of noble family—and celebrated by Leland, Bale, Pitts and Tanner, for her learning and accomplishments.” I must confess that I am puzzled a little to account for the lady’s knowledge of so practical a sport; and yet, on the Beavercill, not far from the Willewemoc Club House, in Sullivan County, N. Y., I have seen a lady fill her creel with the best; so might the old dame and her nuns have done in England just prior to the time when this continent was discovered, and long before the Willewemoc had been heard of. The present Willewemoc Club is not composed of Indians; nor is its club-house an Abbey, but a house of hemlock boards, with comfortable rooms; floors uncarpeted, except by the bedside;

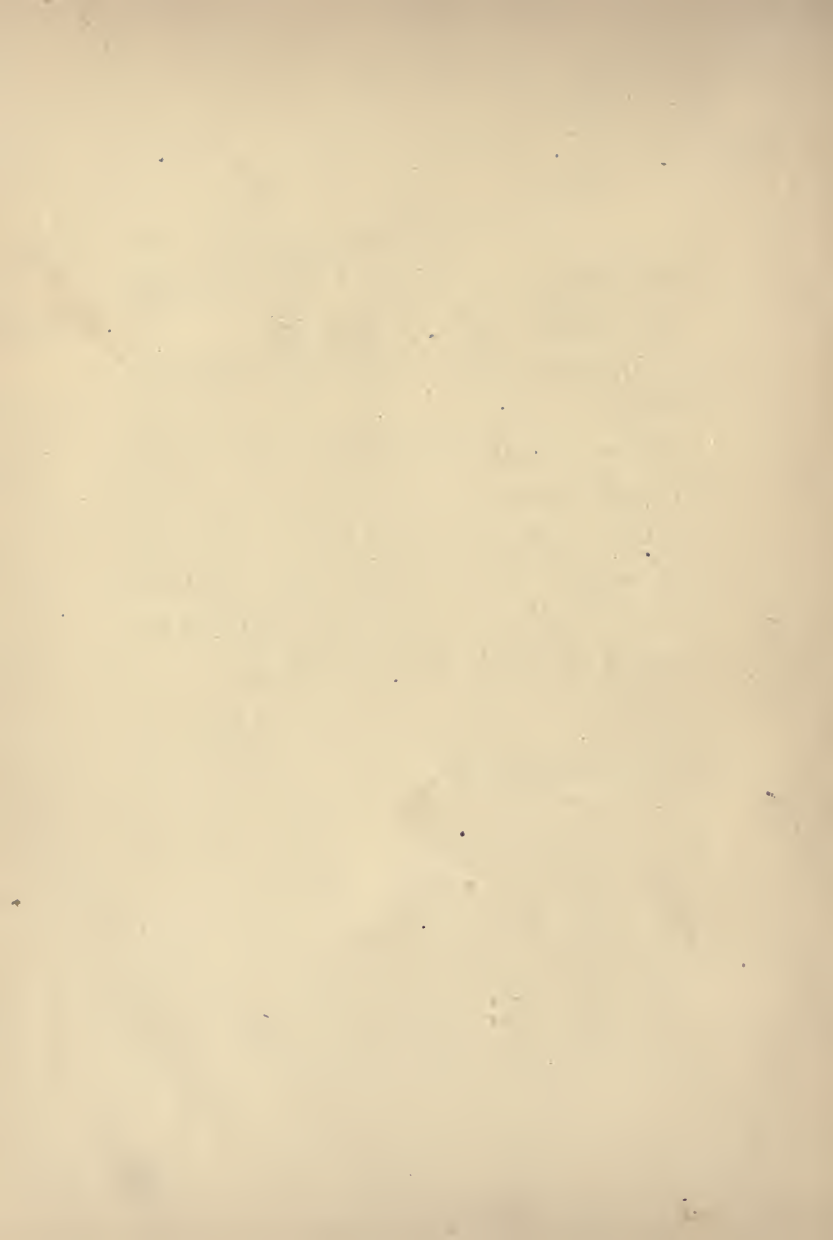
and a broad piazza, furnished with easy chairs, and overlooking a beautiful lake, full of trout; with an appanage of acres of woodland, and four miles of a fine trout stream.

There I shall go when the apple trees are in blossom.

And to please the congenial spirits of the modern monks who form that Club, and the brethren of the angle through our land, is this little book reprinted.

G. W. V. S.

NEW YORK, 1875.



PREFACE

TO THE ENGLISH EDITION OF 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following "Treatyse of Fyffhynges wyth an angle" is not only the earliest, but by far the most curious essay upon the subject which has ever appeared in the English, or, perhaps, in any other language.

It seems to have been first printed by Wynkyn De Worde, in his edition of the Book of St. Albans in 1496; and, judging from its orthography and language, it was evidently written in the middle of the fifteenth century. An attempt has been

made by the editor of the reprint of that work to prove, from the following passage, that it was originally composed about that time: "Now, thenne, will I dyscrye the fayd dysportes and gamys to find the beste of theym as veryly as I can: alle be it that the right noble and full worthy prynce, the Duke of Yorke, late callid mayster of game, hath dyscryed the myrthes of huntynge lyke as I thinke to dyscrye of it, &c." ; but the evidence which it affords is of a very doubtful character. The Treatyse alluded to was written by Edmond of Langley, Duke of Yorke, who died in 1402, and whose situation of "Mayster of the Game" is thus noticed by Hardyng:

"The Kyng then made the Duke of York by name Maister of the new houle, and his hawkes fayre of his venery and Mayster of Game;" but the only positive

inference which that sentence allows is, that the writer had seen the treatyse on Huntynge, and that the royal author of it was then deceased, for from the great laxity of language at that period it would be very unsafe to confider that "late called Mayster of Game" meant either that the Duke was then living, but no longer "Mayster of Game," or that "his name and person were recent in memory in time of the author."

Unfortunately, there are no means by which the name of the Author of the Treatyse can be ascertained; and the opinion expressed by Sir John Hawkins, that it was written by Dame Julian de Berners, is not only unsupported by even a shadow of proof, but it is negatived by the following circumstances: It does not occur in the first edition of the "Boke of

St. Albans," in 1488, and upon its introduction into that work by Wynkyn de Worde, he explains his motives for inserting it in a manner which almost establishes that it is not the production of that celebrated woman, or of either of those by whom she is supposed to have been affixed.

"Here we shall make an ende of the moost specyall thynges of the boke of the lygnage of cote armurys, and how gentlymen shall be knowen from ungentlymen. And consequently shall follow a compendious treatise of fyffhyng wyth an angle, whiche is right necessary to be had in this present volum by cause it shewyth afore the manere of hawkyng and huntynge, wyth other dyvers maters right necessary to be knowen of noble men, and also for it is one of the dysports that gentlymen

use. And also that it is not foo labororyous ne foo dishonest to fyffhe in this wyfe as it is w^e nettes and other engynes whyche crafty men do use for theyr dayle encrease of goodes." But the conclusion is still more convincing: "And for by cause that this present treatyse fholde not come to the handys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were empynted allone by itself and put in a lyttle plaunflet, therefore I have compylyd it in a greter volume of dyverse bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble men, to the extent that the forsayd ydle perones whyche fholde have but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysporte of fyffhyng fholde not by this meane utterly destroye it."

The latter passage, besides its importance, it is presumed, decisive of the point it is cited to prove, is deserving of atten-

tion, from the wish which it avows to confine information on Angling to the upper classes, who only could then afford to purchase a large volume; lest, if it was distributed among "ydle persons," by which the lower orders were probably meant, there would be so many skilful anglers as to leave but little sport for "gentlemen," who alone, in the writer's estimation, were entitled to such an amusement.

The remark relative to a "lytyle plaunflet" favours the idea that a much greater number of articles of that description were then printed; and consequently, that many more persons were able to read than is commonly imagined.

The only MS. of the Treatyse which is known to be extant, is a fragment now in the possession of Joseph Haslewood, Esq., and which formerly belonged to Mr. Wil-

liam Herbert. It does not extend further than the instructions relating to the bait for trout; and the differences between it and the printed copies, which are very few and unimportant, are minutely given by that accurate and indefatigable reviewer of old English literature, in his reprint of the Boke of St. Albans.

It is not, however, merely as a literary curiosity that this Treatyse is of interest, for, independently of the information which it contains of the state of Angling at the period in which it was written, there are some grounds for presuming that it suggested to Walton the idea of his popular "Complete Angler," for the most superficial reader cannot fail to be struck with the general resemblance between them. The Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle commences with some observations which

are remarkable for their truth and simplicity; and, after comparing the pursuits of Hunting, Hawking and Fowling with that of Angling, the preference is, of course, given to the latter. Then follow instructions for making tackle, rods, baits, etc., and a description of the most skilful manner of using, together with an account of the various kinds of river fish, and their respective merits as food: and the treatise is concluded by some admirable rules for the governance of the conduct of anglers towards each other, and towards those whose lands they frequent, an observance of which, it is emphatically added, would secure "the blessing of God and Saynt Petyre, whych he theym graunte that wyth his precious blood us boughte."

Thus it is manifest, that in the most important features, Walton has closely fol-

lowed the Treatyse; and, although he has much enlarged upon it, and introduced his remarks in a dialogue, there is so great a similitude between them as to justify the opinion, that if the original idea of his work was not derived from this tract, he was indebted to it in an eminent degree.

In piety and virtue—in the inculcation of morality—in an ardent love for their art,—and still more,—in that placid and Christian spirit, for which the amiable Walton was so conspicuous, the early writer was scarcely inferior to his more celebrated successor. Nor ought the suggestion to offend the admirers of the latter, that judging from their writings upon the same subject, and making a proper allowance for the different state of manners in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, it would be difficult to find two more kindred spirits

than the authors of "The Treatyse of Fyffhyngge wyth an Angle" and of "The Complete Angler."

To those, then, who consider that the idea which has just been hazarded possesses some foundation, this little volume is an almost indispensable companion to their favorite Walton; whilst to such as deny its justice, it will be scarcely less acceptable; for what zealous angler can be indifferent to the manner in which the art was practised by his forefathers?

January, 1827.



Frontispiece to Original Edition.

The Treatyfe of
Fyffhynges with an Angle.



The Treatise
OF
Fysshynge with an Angle.

ATTRIBUTED TO

Dame Juliana Berners.

*Reprinted from the Book of St. Albans, and from the
Edition: London. Printed with the types of
John Baskerville, for William
Pickering, 1827.*

New York:
JAS. L. BLACK, PRINTER, 7 WEST BROADWAY.

1875.

*Emprynted at Westmestre
by Wynkyn the Worde
The yere of Thyncarnacon of our Lorde.*

MCCCCLXXXVI.

Reprinted by Thomas White, Crane Court.

MDCCCXXXII.

Reprinted by James L. Black, New York.

1875.



¶ Here Begynneth
The Treatyse of Fyffhyng
Wyth an Angle.

Salamon in his parablys sayth that a good spyryte makyth a flourynge aege, that is, a fayre aege and a longe, and fyth it is foo: I aske this question, which ben the meanes and the causes that enduce a man in to a merry spyryte: truly to my best dyscrecon it semeth good dysportes and honest gamys in whom a man joyeth without any repentance after. Thenne followeth it yt gode dysportes and honest gamys ben cause of mannys fayr aege and longe life. And therefore now woll I chose of foure good dysportes and honest gamys,

that is to wyte; of huntynge: hawkyng:
 fyffhyng: and foulyng. The beste to
 my fymple dyscrecon whyche is fyffhyng:
 called anglyng, with a rodde and a lyne
 and an hoke: and thereof to treat as my
 fymple wytte may suffice: both for the
 sayd reason of Salamon, and also for the
 reason that phifyke makyth in this wyse
 ¶ Si tibi deficient medici medici tibi fiant
 hec tria mens leta labor et moderata dieta.
 ¶ Ye shall understonde that this is for to
 saye: Yf a man lacke leche or medicine
 he shall make thre thynges his leche and
 medicine: and he shall nede neuer no moo.
 The fyrste of theym is a mery thought. The
 seconde is labour not outrageo. The
 thyrde is dyete mesurable. Fyrste that yf
 a man wyll euer more be in mery thoughtes
 and have a glad spyryte, he must eschewe
 all contraryous company, and all places of

debate where he myghte haue any occa-
 fyons of malencoly. And yf he woll haue a
 labour not outrageous he must thenne or-
 deyne him to his hertys ease and pleasaunce,
 wythout studie, pensyfnesse or traueyle, a
 mery occupacyon, which may reioyce his
 herte: and in whyche his spyrytes may
 haue a mery delyte. And yf he woll be
 dyetyd mesurably, he must eschewe all
 places of ryotte whyche is cause of surfette
 and syknesse: and he must drawe him to
 places of fwete ayre and hungry: and ete
 nourishable meetes and dyffysable also.

Now thenne woll I dyscryue the sayd
 dysportes and gamys to fynde the beste of
 them as veryly as I can. Alle be it that
 the ryght noble and full worthy prynce, the
 duke of Yorke, late callid mayster of game,
 hath discryued the myrthes of huntynge
 like as I thinke to discryue of it, and of alle

the other. For huntynge, as to myn entent, is to laboryous, for the hunter muſt alwaye renne and followe his houndes: traueyllynge and fwetynge full fore. He blouyth tyll his lyppe blyſter: and when he wenyth it be an hare, full oft it is an hegge hogge. Thus chaſyſſe and wote not what. He comyſſe home at euyn rayn beten pryckyd: and his clothes torne, wete fhode, all myry. Some hound loſte: ſome furbat. Suche grues, and many other, happe vnto the hunter, whyche, for dyſpleyſaunce of theym y^t loue it, I dare not reporte. Thus truly me ſemyth that this is not the beſte dyſporte and game of the fayd foure.

The dyſporte and game of hawkyng is laborious and noyous alſo, as me ſemyth. For often the faukener leſeth his hawkes as the hunter his houndes. Thenne is his

game and his dyffporte goon. Full often cryeth he, and whyftelyth tyll he be ryght euyll a thurfte. His hawke taketh a bowe and lyfte not ones on hym reuarde: whan he wold haue her for to flee, thenne woll she bathe: with myffedyngge she shall haue the frense; the rye; the cray; and many other fykneffes that brynge them to the fowse.

Thus by prouff this is not the beste dyffporte and game of the fayd foure.

The dysporte and game of fowlyngge me femyth moost fymple. For in the wynter feason the fouler spedyth not but in the moost hardest and coldest weder; whyche is grevous.

For whan he wolde goo to his gynnes, he maye not, for colde. Many a gynne, and many a snare, he makyth. Yet foryly doth he fare.

At morn tyde in the dewe he is weete
fhode unto his tallye.

Many other fuche I coude tell : but drede
of magre makith me for to leue.

Thus mefemyth that huntynge and hawk-
ynge, and alfo foulynge, ben fo laborous
and greous, that none of theyme maye
perfourme nor bi very meane that enduce
a man to a mery dysporte, which is caufe
of his long life, according unto y^e fayd par-
able of Salamon :

¶ Dowteles thene folowyth it, that it
muft nedes be the dysporte of fyffhyng
with an angle. For all other manere is
alfo laborous, and greous, whych many
tymes hath be feen caufe of grete infir-
mytes. But the angler may haue no colde,
nor no dyfeafe nor angre, but if he be
caufer hymself. For he maye not lefe at
the mooft but a lyne or an hoke : of whyche

he may haue store plentee of his owne
 makynge, as this fymple treatise fhall teche
 him. So thenne, his losse is not greous,
 and other greffes may he not haue, fauyng
 but yf ony fiffe breke away after that he is
 take on the hoke; or elles that he catche
 nought: which ben not greuous. For yf
 he dooth as this treatyse techyth, but yf
 there be nought in the water, and yette
 atte the leest he hath his holsom walke and
 mery, at his ease; a fwete ayre of the
 fwete fauoure of the meede floures, that
 makyth hym hungry. He hereth the mel-
 odious armony of foules. He seeth the
 yonge fwannes: heerons: duckes: cotes,
 and many other foules wyth theyr brodes:
 whyche me femyth better than alle of noyse
 of houndys: the blastes of hornys and
 the crye of foulis that hunters, faukeners
 and foulers can make.

And yf the angler take fyffhe: furely thenne is there noo man merier than he is in his spyryte.

¶ Also who foo woll vse the game of anglynge: he must ryse erly, whiche thyng is prouffytable to man in this wyse. That is to wyte: moost to the heele of his soule, for it shall cause him to be holy; and to the heele of his body, for it shall cause him to be hole. Also to the increase of his goodys, for it shall make him riche. As the olde englyshe prouerbe sayth ¶ who foo woll ryse erly shall be holy, helthy, and zely.

¶ Thus have I prouyd in myn entent that the dysporte and game of anglynge is the very meane and cause that enducith a man into a mery spyryte: whyche after the sayd parable of Salomon and the sayd doc-

trine of phifyk makyth a flourynge aege and a longe.

And therefore to al you that ben vertuous: gentyll: and free borne I wryte and make this fymple treatise folowynge: by whyche ye may haue the full craft of anglynge to dysport you at your luste, to the entent that your aege maye the more floure and the more lenger to endure.

Yf ye woll be crafty in anglynge ye must first lerne to make your harnays, that is, to wyte, your rodde: your lynes of dyuers colours. After that ye must know hou ye fshall angle; in what place of the water; how depe: and what time of day. For what manere of fyffhe: in what wedyr. How many impedymentes there ben in fyffhyng y^t is called anglynge. And in specyall, wyth what baytys to euey dyuers fyffhe in eche monett of the yere.

Hou ye fhall make your baytys brede, where ye fhall fynde them: and hou ye fhall keep theym: and for the mooft crafty thyng ye fhall make youre hokes of ftele and of ofmonde, fome for the dubbe: and fome for the flote; and the grounde: as ye fhall here after al thyfe fynde expreffed openly vnto your knowledge.

¶ And hou ye fhall make your rodde craftly here I fhall teche you.

Ye fhall kytte betwene Myghelmas and Candlymas a fayr staffe of a fadom and a halfe longe: and arme grete, of hafyll: wylowe: or afhe. And bethe hym in an hote ouyn: and fette him euen. Thenne lete him cole and drye a moneth. Take thenne and frette hym fafte wyth a cockefhotecorde: and bynde him to a fourme or an even fquare grete tree. Take thenne a plumers wire that is euyne and ftreyte

and fharpe at the one end. And hete the fharpe ende in a charcole fyre tyll it be whyte: and brenne the staffe therewith thorough: euer ftreyte in the pythe at both endes tyll they mete. And after that brenne hym in the nether end with a byrde broche, and wyth other broches eche gretter than the other, and euer the gretter the lafte: fo that ye make your hole aye tapre wexe. Thenne lete hym lye ftyll and kele two dayes. Unfrette hym then and lete hym drye in an hous roof in the fmoke tyll he be thorough drye.

¶ In the fame feafon take a fayr yerde of grene hafyll and beth him euyn and ftreyghte, and lete it drye with the staffe, and whan they ben drye, make the yerde mete vnto the hole in the staffe: vnto halfe the length of the staffe. And to perfourme that other halfe of the crophe. Take a

fayr fhote of black thorn crabbe tree : medeler, or of jenypre kytte in the fame feafon : and well bethyd and ftreyghte. And frette them togyder fetely : ſoo that the croppe may iuſtly entre all in to the fayd hole. Thenne ſhaue your ſtaffe and make hym tapre wexe. Then vyrell the ſtaffe at both endes wyth longe hopis of yron or laton in the clenneſt wiſe with a pyke in the nether ende faſtynd with a rennynge vyſe : to take in and out your croppe.

Thenne fet your croppe an handfull withen the ouer ende of your ſtaffe in ſuche wiſe that it be as bigge there as in ony other place aboue. Thene arme your croppe at thouer ende doune to y^e frette wyth a lyne of vi heeres. And dubbe the lyne and frette it faſt in y^e toppe wyth a bowe to faſten o your lyne. And thus



ye Rodde.—PLATE I.

fhall ye make a rodde foo preuy that ye may walke therwyth; and there fhall noo man wyte where aboute ye goo. It woll be lyghte and full nymble to fyffhe wyth at your lufte. And for the more redyneffe loo here is a fygure thereof in example.

After that ye haue made thus your rodde: ye must lerne to coloure your lynes of here in this wyfe. Fyrste, ye must take of a whyte horfe taylle the lengesth heere, and fayrest that ye can fynde. And euer the rounder it be the better it is. Departe into vy partes: and euery parte ye fhall colour by hymselfe in dyuers colours. As yelowe: grene: browne: tawney: ruffet and duske

colours. And for to make a good grene colour on your heere ye fhall do thus.

¶ Take small ale a quarte and put it in a lyttyl panne and put thereto halfe a pounce of alym. And put thereto your heer: and lete it boyle softly half an houre. Thenne take out your heer and let it drye. Then take a potell of water and putte it in a panne and put therein two handfull of oodlys or of wyxen. And presse it with a tyle stone: and lette it boyle softly half an houre. And whan it is yelow on the scume put therin your heer wyth halfe a pound of coporose betyn in poudre and let it boyle halfe a mylde waye: and thenne sette it doune and lete it kele fyve or fyxe houres. Then take out the heer and drye it. And it is thenne the fynest grene that is for the water. And euer the more ye put thereto of coporose

the better it is, or elles in stede of it vertgrees.

¶ A nother wyfe ye maye make more bryghter grene as thus. Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour. And thenne fethe hym in olde or wyxin lyke as I haue sayde: fauyngye ye shall not put thereto neyther coporose nor vertgrees.

¶ A nother yelow ye shall make thus. Take smalle ale a potell: and stampe thre handfull of walnot leues and put togider: and put in your heer tyll that it be as depe as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make ruffet heer. Take stronge lye a pynt and halfe a pounce of fote and a lytell iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym: and put theym alle togyder in a panne and boylle theym well. And whan

it is colde put in your heer tyll it be as derke as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a broune colour. Take a pound of fote and a quarte of ale: and fethe it wyth as many walnot leuys as ye maye. And whan they wexe blacke fette it from the fire. And put therein your heer and lete it lye still tyll it be as broune as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a nother broune. Take strong ale and fote and tempre them togyder: and put therein your heer two days and two nyghtes and it shall be ryghte a good colour.

¶ For to make a tauney colour. Take lyme and water and put them togyder: and also put your heer therein foure or fyve houres. Thenne take it out and put it in Tanners ose a day and it shall be also a tauney colour as nedyth to our purpoos.

¶ The fyxte parte of your heer ye fhall kepe styll whyte for lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fyffhe for the tought and graylynge: and for smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

Whan your heer is thus colourid ye muft knoue for whiche waters and for whyche feafons they fhall ferue.

¶ The grene colour in all clere water from Apryll tyll Septembre.

¶ The yelowē colourē in euery water from Septembre tyll Novembri. For it is lyke y^e wedys and other manere graffe whiche growyth in the waters and ryuers, whan they ben broken.

¶ The ruffet colour feruyth alle the wynter vnto the ende of Aprylle as well in ryuers as in poles or lakys.

¶ The broune colour feruyth for that

water that is blacke ded-
iffhe in ryuers or in other
waters.

¶ The tauney colour for
those waters that ben
hethy or moryffe.

Nou must ye make your
lynes in this wyse.

Fyrst loke that ye haue
an instrument lyke onto
this fygure portrayed fol-
owyng.

Thenne take your heer
and kytte of the smalle
ende a honde full large or
more. For it is neyther
stronge nor yet fure.
Thenne torne the toppe
to the taylle eueryche
ylyke moche, and departe



PLATE II.

it in to thre partyes. Thenne knytte euery parte at the one ende by hymself, and at the other ende knytte all thre togyder, and put y^e fame ende in that other ende of your Instrument that hath but one clyft. And fett that other ende faste wyth the wegge, four fyngers in all shorter than your heer. Thenne twyne euery warpe one waye and ylyke moche, and fasten theym in thee clyftes ylyke streyghte: take theme out that other ende and twyne it that waye that it woll desyre ynough: thenne streyne it a lytyll: and knytte itt for vndoyng: and that is good. And for to knoue to make your Instrument: loo here it is in fygure. And it shall be made of tree sauynge the bolte underneth: which shall be of yren.

Whan ye haue a many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol fuffyse for the length of

a lyne; thenne must ye knytte theym togyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. And whan your knotte is knytte; kytte of y^e voyde fhorte endes a straue brede for the knotte.

Thus shal ye make your lynes fayr and fyne; and also ryghte fure for ony manere fyffhe.

¶ And by cause that ye fholde knoue bothe the water knotte and also the duchys knotte; loo theym here in fygure caste onto the lykneffe of the draughte.*

Ye shal onderstonde that the most subtyll and hardyste crafte in making of your harnays is for to make your hokis. For

* NOTE IN ENGLISH EDITION OF 1827.—“ A blank space is here left in the original edition for the insertion of drawings of the water-knot and the duchess' knot. The former is described in Daniels' Rural Sports, Vol. 2, p. 151; and Walton's Angler, by Hawkins, part 1, p. 255, and plate 10, fig. 5 of the latter. See the Ladies' Dictionary, Art. Appurtenances to Dressing.”

whoos making ye must haue fete fyles, thyn and fharpe and smalle beten : a femy clam of yren : a bender : a payr of longe and smalle tongys : an harde knyfe somdeale thicke : an anuelde : and a lytyll hamour.

¶ And for smalle fyffhe ye shall make your hokes of the smalest quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, and in this wyse.

¶ Ye shall put the quarell in a red charkeole fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Thenne take hym out and lete hym kele, and ye shall fynde hym well alayd for to fyle. Thenne ryse the berde wyth your knyfe and make the poynt fharpe. Thenne alaye hym agayn : for elles he wolke breke in the bendyng. Thenne bende hym lyke to the berde fygured hereafter in example. And greet-

er hoke ye fhall make in the fame wyfe, of gretter nedles, as broderers nedlis: or taylers: or fhomakers nedlis fpere poyntes and of fhomakers nalles in efpecyall the beſte for grete fyffhe: and that they bende alle the poynte whan they be affayed, for elles they ben not good.

¶ Whan the hoke is bendyd bete the hynder ende abroad: and fyle it ſmothe for fretynge of the lyne. Thenne put it in the fyre agyn, and yeve it an eaſy redde hete. Thenne fodaynly quenche it in water: and it woll be harde and ſtronge. And for to haue knowlege of your Inſtruments: loo theym here in figure portrayd.

Whan ye haue thus made your hokes: thenne muſt ye fet them on your lynes acordynge in gretneſſe and ſtrength in this wyfe.



Anuelde.



Wreste.



Fyle.



Wegge.



Clam.



Pynsons.



Knife.



Hamour.

¶ Ye shall take small redde filke, and yf it be for a grete hoke, thenne double it: not twynyd. And elles for small hokys lete it be fyngle: and therwyth frette thicke the lyne there as the one ende of your hoke shall fytte a straw brede. Then fette your hoke: and frette hym with the fame threde y^t two partes of the lengthe that shall be frette in all. And whan ye come to the thride parte thenne torne the ende of your lyne agayn vpon the frette dowble, and frette it so dowble that other thyrde

parte. Thenne put your threde in at the hole tuys or thries and lete it goo at eche tyme around aboute the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wette the hole and drawe it tyll that it be faste. And loke that your lyne euermore uythin your hokys: and not without. Thenne kytte of the lynys ende and the threde as nyghe as ye maye: fauynge the frette.

Now ye knowe wyth hou grete hokys ye shall angle to euery fyffhe: nou I woll tell you wyth hou many heeres ye shall to euery manere of fyffhe.

¶ For the menow wyth a lyne of one heere. For the waxyng roche the bleke and the gogyn and the ruffe wyth a lyne of two heeris. For the darfe and the grete roche wyth a lyne of thre heeres. For the perche: the flonder and bremet with foure heeres. For the cheuen

chubbe: the breme: the tenche and the cle wyth vj heeres. For the trougte: graylynge: barbyll and grete cheuyn wyth ix heeres. For the grete trougte wyth xii heeres. For the samon wyth xv heeres. And for the pyke wyth a chalke lyne made broune with your browne colour aforfayd: armyd with a wyre as ye fhall here hereafter whan I fpeke of the pyke.

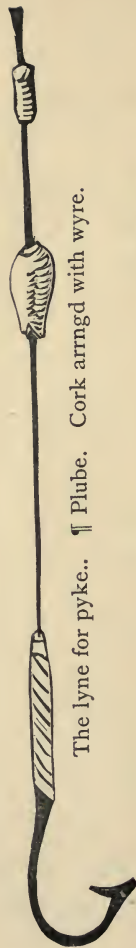
¶ Your lynes muft be plumbid wyth lede: and ye fhall wyte y^t the nexte plube vnto the hoke fhall be therfro a large fote and more. And euery plumbe of a quantyte to the gretnes of the lyne. There be thre manere of plubis for a grounde lyne rennyng. And for the flote fet vpon the grounde lyenge x plumbes joynnyng all togider. On the grounde lyne rennyng ix or x fmalle. The flote plube fhall be fo heuey y^t the leest plucke of ony



The flote lyne.



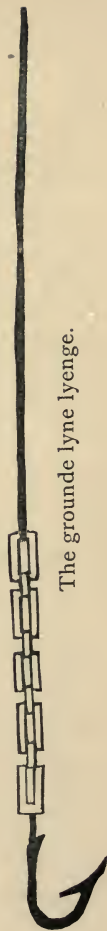
The lyne for perche and tenche.



The lyne for pyke.. ¶ Plube. Cork arrngd with wyre.



The grounde lyne rennyng.



The grounde lyne lyenge.

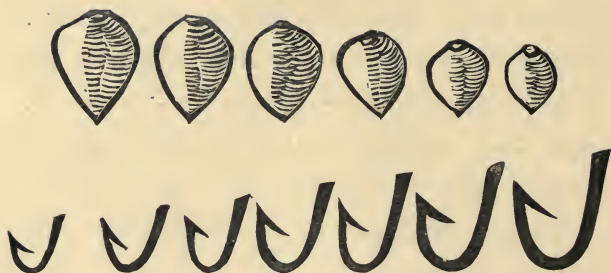
fyffhe maye pull it doune in to y^e water.
 And make your plubis rounde and smoythe
 y^t they stycke not on ftonys or on wedys.
 And for the more vnderftondynge to
 theym, here in fygure.

Thenne fhall ye make your flotys in this
 wyfe.

Take a fayre corke that is clene without
 many holes, and bore it thugh wyth a
 fmalle hote yreu: and put therin a penne
 iufte and ftreyghte. Ever the more flote
 the gretter the penne and the greter hole.

Thenne fhape it grete in the myddis
 and fmall at bothe endys, and fpecyally
 fharme in the nether ende, and lyke vnto
 the fygures followynge





and make theym fmothe on a gryndynge
stone: or on a tyle stone.

¶ And loke that the flote for one heer
be nomore than a pefe. For two heeres,
as a bene: for twelve heeres as a walnot.
And so euery lyne after the proporcon.

¶ All manere lynes that ben not for the
groude must haue flotes; and the rennyng
grounde lyne must haue a flote. The
lyenge grounne lyne without flote.

Nou I haue lernyd you to make all your
harnays. Here I woll tell you hou ye
shall angle.

¶ Ye fhall angle.

Vnderftonde that there is vi maners of anglyng. That one is at the grounde for the troughte and other fyffhe. A nother is at y^e grounde at an arche, or at a ftange where it ebbyth and flowyth: for bleke: roche and darfe. The thyrde is wyth a flote for all manere of fyffhe. The fourthe wyth a menow for y^e troughte without plumbe or flote. The fyfth is rennyng in y^e fame wyfe for roche and darfe wyth one or two heeres and a flye. The fyxth is wyth a dubbyd hoke for the troughte and graylyng.

¶ And for the fyrfte and pryncypall poynt in anglynge, kepe ye euer fro the water fro the fyghte of the fyffhe: other ferre on the londe; or ellys behynde a bufhe that the fyffhe fe you not. For yf they doo, they woll not byte.

¶ Also loke that ye fhadow not the water, as moche as ye may. For it is that thyng that woll soone fraye the fyssh, and yf a fyssh be afrayed he woll not bite longe after. For alle manere fyssh that fede by the grounde ye shall angle for theym to the bottome, so that your hokys shall renne or lye on the grounde. And for alle other fyssh that fede aboue, ye shall angle to theym in the myddis of the water or somedeale byneth or somedeale aboue. For euer the gretter fische the nerer he lyeth the botom of the water, and euer the smaller y^e fyssh, the more he suyummyth aboue.

¶ The thyrde good poynte is whan the fyssh bytyth that ye be not to hasty to fmyte nor to late. For ye must abide tyll ye suppose that the bayte be ferre in the

mouth of the fyffhe, and thenne abyde no longer. And this is for the grounde.

¶ And for the flote, whan ye fe it pullyd softly vnder the water: or elles caryd vpon the water softly: thenne smyte. And loke that ye neuer ouersmyte the strengthe of your lyne for brekyng.

¶ And yf it fortune you to smyt a gret fysh with a small harnays thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour hym there tyll he be drounyd and overcome. Thenne take hym as well as ye can or maye, and euer be waar that ye holde not ouer the strengthe of your lyne, and as moche as ye may, lete hym not come out of your lynes ende streyghte from you: but kepe hym euer vnder the rodde and euermore hold hym streyghte: foo that your lyne may be susteyne, and beere his lepyes

and his plungys wyth the helpe of your cropp, and of your honde.

Here I woll declare vnto you in what place of the water ye fhall angle. Ye fhall angle in a pole, or in a ftandyng water, in euery place when it is ony thyng depe. There is not grete choyfe of ony places when it is ony thyng depe in a pole. For it is but a prifon to fyffhe, and they lyve for y^e more parte in hungre lyke prifoners, and therefore it is the leffe mayftry to take theym. But in a ryuer ye fhall angle in euery place where it is depe and clere by the ground: as grauell or claye wythout mudde, or wedys; and in efpeyall yf that there be a manere whyrlyng of water or a couert, as a holow banke; or grete rotys of trees: or longe wedys fletyng aboue in the water where the fyffhe maye couer and heyde theym-

self at certayn tymes whan they lyste. Also it is good to angle in depe styffe strems, and also in fallys of water and weares, and in flood gatys and mylle pyttes. And it is good for to angle where as the water restyth by the banke: and where the streym rennyth nyghe there by: and is depe and clere by the gronde and in any other placys where ye may se any fyssh the houe or haue any fedyng.

Now ye shall wyte what tyme of the daye ye shall angle.

¶ From the begynnyng of May untill it be Septembre the bytyng tyme is erly by the morrowe from foure of y^e clocke: soo vnto eght of the clocke. And at after noon from foure of the clocke unto eght of the clocke, but not soo good as in the mornynge. And yf it be a colde whystelyng wynde and a derke lowrninge

day : for a derke daye is moche better to angle in than a clere daye.

¶ From the begynnyng of Septembre vnto the ende of Apryll spare noo tyme of the daye.

¶ Also many pole fyffhes woll byte beste in the noon tyde.

¶ And yf ye fe ony tyme of the daye the troughte or graylynge lepe, angle to hym wyth a dubbe acordynge to the fame moneth. And where the water ebbyth and flowyth the fyffhe woll byte in some place at the ebbe, and in some place at the flood : after y^t they haue reftynges behynde ftangyns and archys of brydgys and other fuche manere places.

Here ye fhall wyte in what weder ye fhall angle : as I fayd befoure, in a derke lourynge daye whanne the wynde blowyth

softly: and in fomer feason when it is brennyng hote, thenne it is nought.

¶ From Septembre vnto Apryll in a fayre sonny daye is ryght good to angle. And yf the wynde in that feason haue ony parte of the oryent, the wedder thenne is nought: and whan it snowyth, rennyth or hallyth, or is a grete tempeste, as thondyr or lightenyng: or a furly hote wedder: thenne it is nought for to angle.

Now shal ye wyte that there ben twelue manere ympedymentes whyche cause a man to take noo fyssh, w^t out other comyn that maye casuelly happe. The fyrst is yf your harnays be not mete, nor fetly made. The seconde is yf your baytes be not good nor fyne. The thyrde is yf that ye angle not in bytyng tyme. The fourthe is yf that the fyssh be frayed w^t the fyghte of a man. The fyfth, if the wa-

ter be very thicke: whyte or redde of
 ony floode late fallen. The fyxthe, yf the
 fyffhe ftyre not for colde. The feuenth, yf
 that the wedder be hote. The eight, yf it
 rayne. The nynth, yf it hayll, or fnowe
 falle. The tenth is, yf it be a tempefte.
 The eleuenth is yf it be a grete wynde.
 The twelfyth yf the wynde lye in the Eeft,
 and that is worfte, for comynly neyther
 wynter nor fomer y^e fyffhe woll not byte
 thenne. The wefte and northe wyndes
 ben good, but the South is beſte.

And nou I haue tolde you hou to make
 your harnays: and hou ye fhall fyffhe
 therwyth in al pointes. Reaſon woll that
 ye knowe wyth what baytes ye fhall angle
 to euery manere of fyffhe in euery month
 of the yere, whyche is alle the effecte of
 the craſte, and wythout whyche baytes
 knowen well by you alle your other

crafte here to fore auayllyth you not to purpofe. For ye can not brynge a hoke in to a fyffhe mouth wythout a bayte, whyche baytes for euery manere of fyffhe as for euery moneth here followyth in this wyfe.

For by caufe that the famon is the mooft ftately fyffhe that ony man maye angle to in frefh water, there fore I purpofe to begyn at hym.

The famon is a gentyll fyffhe: but he is comborous for to take. For comynly he is but in depe places in grete ryuers: and for the more parte he holdyth the myddys of it: that a man maye not come at hym. And he is in feafon from Marche vnto Myghelmas. In whyche feafon ye fhall angle to hym wyth thefe baytes whan ye fhall gete theym. Fyrfte wyth a redde worme in the begynnyng and endynge of the fea-

fon. And also wyth a bobbe that bredyth
 in a dunghyll, and specyally with a fouer-
 ayn bayte that bredyth on a water docke.
 And he byteth not at the grounde: but at
 the y^e flote. Also ye may take hym, but
 it is feldom seen, with a dubbe at suche
 tyme as whan he lepith, in like fourme and
 manere as ye doo take a troughte or a
 graylynge. And thyfe baytes ben well
 prouyd baytes for the famon.

The troughte, for by cause he is a right
 deyntous fyffhe and also a right feruente
 byter, we shall speke next of hym. He is
 in season from Marche vnto Myghelmas.
 He is on clere grauely gronde, and in a
 streame ye maye angle to hym all tymes
 wyth a grounde lyne lyeinge or rennynge:
 fauyng in lepyng tyme, and thenne wyth
 a dubbe. And erly wyth a rennynge
 grounde lyne, and forth in the daye wyth

a flote lyne. Ye fshall angle to hym in Marche wyth a menew hangyd on your hoke by the netherneffe, wythout flote or plumbe: drawynge vp and doune in the ftreme tyll ye fele hym fafte.

In the fame tyme angle to hym with a gronde lyne with a redde worme for the mooft fure.

In Aprill take the fame baytes: and alfo Inneba other wyfed named vii eyes. Alfo the canker that bredyth in a grete tree, and the redde fnayll.

In Maye take y^e ftone flye and the bobbe vnder the cowe torde, and the fylk worme; and the bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf.

In Juyn take a redde worme & nyppe of the heed: and on thym hoke a cod-worme byforn.

In Juyle take the grete redde worme,

and y^e fatte of y^e bakon, and bynde abowt thy hoke.

In Sept. take the redde worme, and the menew.

In Oct. take the same: for they ben specyall for the troughte all tymes of the yere.

From Apryll till Septembre y^e troughte lepyth; thenne angle to hym wyth a dubbe hoke accordynge to the moneth, whyche dubbyd hokys ye fhall fynde in thende of this treatyfe: and the moneyths wyth theym.

The grayllynge, by a nother name call- yd ombre, is a delycyous fyffhe to mannys mouthe. And ye maye take hym lyke as ye doo the troughte. And thyfe ben his baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, the redde worme.

In Maye, the grene worme: a lytyll breyled worme; the docke-canker: and the hawthorne worme.

In June, the batye that bredyth betwene the tree & the barke of an oke.

In Juyll, a bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf, & the grete redde worme, and nyppe of the hede and put on your hoke a cod-worme before.

In August, the reddeworme: & a docke worme. And al the yere after, a redde worme.

The barbyll is a fwete fyffh, but it is a quasy meete & a peryllous for mannys body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduction to y^e Febres. And yf he be eten rawe, he maye be cause of mannys dethe: whyche hath oft be seen. Thyse be his baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, take fayr fresshe

chefe: and lay it on a borde & kytte it in small square pecys of the lengthe of your hoke. Take thenne a candyl & brenne it on the ende at the poynt of your hoke tyll it be yelow, and thenne bynde it on your hoke with fletchers filke: and make it rough: al the former feason.

In Maye & June take y^e hawthorn worme & the grete redde worme and nyppe of the heed, and put on your hoke a cod worme before: that is a good bayte.

In Juyll take the redde worme for cheyf & the hawthorn worme togyd. Also the water docke leyf worme & the hornet worme togyder.

In August & for all the yere take the talowe of a shepe & softe chefe, of eche ylyke moche: and a lytyll hony & grynde or stampe theym togyd longe: and tempre it tyll it be tough: and put therto floure a

lytyll & make it on smalle pellettys. And y^t is a good bayte to angle wyth at the grounde. And loke that it fynke in the water, or ellys it is not good to this purpoos.

The carpe is a deyntous fyffhe: but there ben but fewe in Englonde.

And therefore I wryte the lasse of hym.

He is an euyll fyffhe to take. For he is so fstronge enarmyd in the mouthe that there maye noo weke harnays holde hym. And as touchynge his baytes I have but lytyll knowlege of it. And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue provyd. But well I wote that y^e redde worme & y^e menow ben good batys for hym at al tymes, as I haue herde faye of perfonnes credyble & also founde wryten in bokes of credence.

The chevyn is a stately fyffhe: & his

heed is a deynty morfell. There is noo fyffhe so strongly enarmyd wyth scalys on the body. And bi cause he is a stronge byter, he hathe the more baytes, which ben thyfe.

In Marche the redde worme, at the grounde. For comynly thenne he woll byte there at all tymes of y^e yere yf he be ony thinge hungry.

In Apryll the dyche canker that bredith in the tree. A worme that bredith betwene the rynde & the tree of an oke. The redde worme: and the yonge froffyhs whan the fete ben kyt of. Also the stone flye, the bobbe vnder the cowetorde: the redde fnaylle.

In May y^e bayte that bredyth on the ofyer leyf & the docke canker togyd vpon your hoke. Also a bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf: y^e codworme and a bayte that

bredyth on an hawthorn. And a bayte that bredyth on an oke leyf & a fylke worme and a codworme togyder.

In June taket the creket & the dorne & also a redde worme: the heed kytte of: & a codworme before: and put theym on y^e hoke. Also a bayte in the ofyer leyf: yonge froffhys the three fete kitte of by the body, and the fourth by the knee. The bayte on the hawthorne and the codworme togyder & a grubbe that bredyth in a dunghyll: and a grete grefhop.

In Juyll the grefhop and the humbylbee in the medow. Also yonge bees and yonge hornettes. Also a grete brended flye that bredyth in pathes of medowes & the flye that is amonge pysmeers hyllys.

In Auguft take wortwormes & magotes vnto Myghelmas.

In Sept. the redde worme: & also take

the baytes whan ye maye get theym : that is to wyte, cheryes : yonge myce not heryd : & the houle combe.

The breeme is a noble fyffhe & a deyn-tous. And ye fhall angle for hym from Marche vnto Auguft wyth a redde worme : & thene wyth a butter flye & a grene flye : & with a bayte that bredyth amonge grene redes : and a bayte that bredyth in the barke of a deed tree.

And for bremettis, take maggotes. And fro that tyme forth all the yere after take the red worme : and in the ryuer broune breede.

Moo baytes there ben but they ben not eafy & therefore I lete hym paffe over.

A Tenche is a good fyffhe, and heelith all manere of other fyffhe that ben hurte yf they maye come to hym. He is the moste parte of the yere in the mudde.

And he styryth moost in June & Juyl:
and in other seasons but lytyll. He is an
euyl byter. His baytes ben thyse.

For al the yere broune bredee tostyde
wyth hony in lykness of a butteryd loof:
and the grete redde worme. And as for
cheyf take the blacke blood in y^e herte of
a shepe and floure and hony, and tempre
theym all togyder somdeall softer than
paast: and anoynt therwyth the redde
worme: both for this fyffhe, and for the
other: and they woll byte moche the bet-
ter thereat at all tymes.

The perche is a dayntous fyffhe and
paffynge holsom and a freebytynge. Thise
ben his baytes.

In Marche the redde worme.

In Aprill, the bobbe vnder the cowe
torde. In Maye, the flothorn worme and
the codworme. In June, the bayte that

bredyth in an olde fallen oke & the grete canker. In Juyll, the bayte that bredeth on the ofyer lefe and the bobbe that bredeth on the dung hyll: and the hawthorne worme & the codworme. In August, the redde worme & maggote. All the yere after, the red worme as for the beste.

The roche is an eafy fyffhe to take: and yf he be fatte & pennyd thenne is he goode meete & thyfe ben his baytes. In March the moost redy bayte is the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye the bayte y^t bredyth on the oke leyf & the bobbe in the dung hyll. In June the bayte that bredith on the ofyer & the codworme. In Juyll hous flies, and the bayte that bredith on an oke, and the motworme & mathewes & maggotes tyll Myghelmas. And after y^t the fatte of bakon.

The dace is a gentyll fyffhe to take, & yf it be well drefet thenne is it good mete. In Marche his bayte is a redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder y^e cowe torde. In Maye the docke canker and the bayte on y^e flothorn and on the oken leyf. In June the codworme & the bayte on the ofyer and the whyte grubbe in y^e dung hyll. In Juyll take hous flyes & flyes that brede in pyfmer hylles: the codworme & maggotes vnto Mighelmas. And yf the water be clere ye fhall take fyffhe whan other take none. And fro that tyme forth doo as ye do for the roche. For comyngly theyr bytynge & theyr baytes ben lyke.

The bleke is but a feble fyffhe, yet he is holfom. His baytes from Marche to Mighelmas be the fame that I haue wryten before for the roche and darfe fauyngge all the fomer feafon, as moche as ye maye,

angle for hym with a hous flye: and in wynter feason w^t bakon & other bayte made ye hereafter maye know.

The ruf is ryght an holfom fyffhe: and ye fhall angle to hym wyth the fame baytes in all feasons of the yere, & in the fame wise as I haue tolde you of the perche: for they ben lyke in fyffhe & fedinge, fauyng the ruf is leffe, and therfore he must haue y^e smaller bayte.

The flounder is an holfom fyffhe & a free and a subtyll byter in his manere: for comynly whan he foukyeth his meete he fedyth at grounde: and therefore ye must angle to hym wyth a grounde lyne lyenge. And he hath but one manere of bayte & that is a red worme: which is moost cheyf for al manere of fyffhe.

The gogen is a good fyffhe, of the mochenes: & he byteth wel at the grounde.

And his baytes for all the yere ben thyfe:
 y^e red worme: codworme: & maggdes.
 And ye must angle to hym w^t a flote &
 lette your bate be nere y^e bottom or elles
 on y^e gronde.

The menow whan he fhynith in the wa-
 ter, then is he bettyr, And though his
 body be lytyll yet he is a rauenous biter &
 an egre. And ye shall angle to hym with
 the same baytes that ye doo for the gogyn:
 fauynge they must be smalle.

The ele is a quasy fyffhe, a rauenour
 & a devourer of the brode of fyffhe: and
 for the pyke also is a devourer of fyffhe:
 I put theym bothe behynde al other to
 angle. For the ele ye shall fynde an hole
 in the gronde of the water, & it is blewe
 blackyffhe, thenne put in your hoke tyll
 that it be a fote wythin y^e holi: and your

bate fhall be a grete angyll tuytch or a menow.

The pyke is a gret fyffhe: but for he deuouryth fo many as well of his own kynde as of other, I loue hym the leffe: and for to take hym ye fhall doo thus. Take a codlynge hoke: and take a roche or a frefhe heering & a wyre wyth a hole in the ende: and put it in at the mouthe & out at the tayle downe by the ridge of the frefhe heeryng; and thenne put the lyne of your hoke in after & drawe the hoke in to the cheke of y^e frefhe heeryng. Then put a plumbe of lede upon your lyne a yerde longe from youre hoke & a flote in mydwaye betwene: & cafte it in a pytte where the pyke vfyth. And this is the beſte & moſt ſureſt craſte of takynge the pyke.

Another manere takynge of hym is.

Take a froffhe & put & put it on your hoke at the necke betwene the fkyne & the body on y^e backe half & put on a flote a yerde therfro : & caste it where the pyke hauntyth & ye fshall haue hym. Another manere. Take the fame bayte & put it in afa fetida & cast it in the water wyth a corde & a corke : & ye fshall not fayll of hym. And yf ye lyst to haue a good fporte : thenne tye the corde to a gose fote : & ye fshall fe god halynge whether the gose or the pyke fshall haue the better.

Now ye wote well with what baytes & how ye fshall angle to euery manere fyffhe. Now I wol tell you ye fshall kepe & fede your quicke baytes. Ye fshall kepe & fede them all in general : but euery manere by hymself with fuche thyng in and on whiche they brede. And as longe as they ben quicke & newe they ben fyne. But

when they ben in a flough or elles deed
 thenne ben they nought. Oute of thyse
 ben excepted thre brodes : that is to wyte
 of hornettys : humblybees & waspys, whom
 ye shal take in brede & after dyppe theyr
 heedes in blode & lete theym drye. Also
 except maggotes : whyche whan thei ben
 bredde grete wyth theyr naturell fedyng,
 ye shal fede theym ferthermore wyth
 shepes talow & wyth a cake made of floure
 & hony : thenne woll they be more grete.
 And whan ye haue clenfyd theym wyth
 forde in a bagge of blanket, kepte hote
 vnder your gowne or other warm thyng
 two howres or thre, then ben they best &
 redy to angyl wyth. And of the frofthe
 kytte y^e legge by the knee : of the gref-
 hop, the legges and wynges by the body.

Thyse ben baytes made to last all the
 yere.

Fyrste been floure & lene fleffhe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte: virgyn wexe & sheppys talowe: & braye theym in a morter: and thenne tempre it at the fyre wyth a lytyll puryfied hony: and so make it vp in lyttyll ballys, & bayte therwyth your hokys after theyr quantyte: & this a good bayte for al manere freffhe fyffhe.

Another. Take the feuet of a shepe & chese in lyke quantyte: & braye them togider longe in a mortere: and take thenne floure & tempre it therwyth: and after that alaye it wyth hony & make ballys thereof: and that is for the barbyll in epecyall.

Another for darfe & roche & bleke: take whete & fethe it well & thenne put it in blöod all a day: and a nyghte: & it is a good bayte.

For baytes for grete fyffhe, kepe especyally this rule: whan ye haue take a grete fyffhe: vndo the mawe: & what ye fynde therein, make that your bayte: for it is beste.

Thyse ben the xij flyes wyth whyche ye fshall angle to y^e tought & grayllyng: and dubbe lyke as ye fshall now here me tell.

¶ Marche.

The donne flye. The body of the donne woll & the wyngis of the pertyche. A nother doone flye: the body of blacke woll: the wynges of the blackyst drake: and the jay vnder the wyng & vnder the tayll.

¶ Apryll.

¶ The ftone flye: the body of blacke wull: & yelow vnder the wyng & vnder the tayle & the wynges of the drake. In

the begynnyng of Maye, a good flye, the body of roddy wull & lappid abowte wyth blacke fylke: the wynges of the drake & of the redde capons hakyll.

¶ May.

¶ The yelow flye: the body of yelow wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyl yelow. The blacke louter: the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herte of y^e peacock tayll, & the wynges of y^e red capon, w^t a blewe heed.

¶ June.

¶ The donne cutte: the body of black wull & a yelow lyfte after eyther fyde: the wynges of the bofarde bounde on with barkyd hempe. The maure flye: the body of dofke wull, the wynges of the blackest mayle of the wylde drake.

The taudy flye at Saynt Wylyams daye:

the body of taudy wull & the wynges contrary eyther ayenst other of the whitest mayle of y^e wylde drake.

¶ Juyll.

¶ The waspe flye: the body of blacke wull & lappid abowte w^t yelow threde: the wynges of the bosarde. The shell flye at faynt Thomas daye: the body of grene wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of the pecoks tayll: wynges of the bosarde.

¶ August.

¶ The drake flye: the body of blacke wull: & lappyd abowte wyth blacke fylke: wynges of the mayll of the blacke drake, wyth a blacke heed.

¶ Thyse figures are put here in ensample of your hoke.*

¶ Here followyth the order made to all

* [NOTE.—This plate I could not find.—AM. EDITOR.]

those whiche shall haue the vnderstondynge of the forsayd treatyse & vse it for theyr pleasures.

Ye that can angle & take fyffhe to your pleasures as this forsayd treatyse techyth & shewyth you : I charge & requyre you in the name of alle noble men that ye fyffhe not in noo poore mannes feuerall water : as his ponde : stewe : or other necessary thynges to kepe fyffhe in, wythout his lycence & good wyll. ¶ Nor that ye vse not to breke noo mannys gynnys lyenge in theyr weares & in other places due vnto theym. Ne to take the fyffhe awaye that is taken in theym. For after a fyffhe is taken in a mannys gynne yf the gynne be layed in the comyn waters : or else in fuche waters as he herith, it is his owne proper goodes : and yf ye take it awaye, ye robbe hym : whyche is a ryght

fhamefull dede to ony noble man to do y^t
 that thevys & brybours done : whyche are
 punyffhed for theyr evyll dedes by the
 necke & otherwyfe whan they maye be
 afpyed & taken. And alfo yf ye doo in
 lyke manere as this treatyfe fhewyth you :
 ye fhall haue no nede to take of other
 menys : whiles ye fhall haue ynough of
 your owne takynge yf ye lyfte to labour
 therfore : whyche fhall be to you a very
 pleafure to fe the fayr bryght fhynynge
 fcalyd fyffhes dyfeeyved by your crafty
 meanes & drawn vpon londe. ¶ Alfo that
 ye breke noo mannys heggys in goynge
 abowte your dysportes : ne opyn noo
 mannes gates but that ye fhytte theym
 agayn. ¶ Alfo ye fhall not vfe this for-
 fayd crafty dysporte for no covetyfenes to
 thencreafynge & fparynge of your money
 oonly : but pryncypally for your folace, &

to caufe the helthe of your body, and ſpecyally of youre ſoule. For whan ye purpoos to goo on your dyſportes in fyffhynge, ye woll not deſyre gretly many perſones wyth you, whyche myghte lette you of your game. And thenne ye maye ſerue God devowtly in ſayenge affectuouſly your cuſtumable prayer. And thus doynge ye ſhall eſchewe & voyde many vices, as idylneſs, whyche is pryncypall cauſe to enduce man to many other vyces, as it is ryght well knowen.

¶ Alſo ye ſhall not be rauenous in takyng of your ſayd game as to moche at one tyme; whiche ye maye lyghtly doo yf ye doo in euery poynt as this preſent treatyſe ſhewyth you in euery poynt: whyche lyghtly be occaſyon to dyſtroye your owne dyſporte & other mennys alſo. As whan ye haue ſuffycyent meſe ye

fholde coveyte nomore as at that tyme.
 ¶ Also ye fhall befye yourfelfe to nouryfh
 the game in all that ye maye: & to de-
 ftroye all fuch thynges as ben devourers
 of it. ¶ And all thofe that done after this
 rule fhall haue the bleffynge of God &
 faynt Petyr: whyche he theym graunte
 that wyth his precyous blood vs boughte.

¶ And for by caufe that the present
 treatyfe fholde not come to y^e hondys of
 eche ydle perfone whyche wolde defire it
 yf it were empryntyd allone by itfelf &
 put in a lytyll plaunflet, therfore I haue
 compyld it in a grete volume of dyverfe
 bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble
 men to the extent that the forfayd per-
 fones whyche fholde haue but lytyll mefure
 in the fayd dysport of fyffhyng fhould not
 by this meane utterly deftroye it.

GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY.

aboue,	above
abrode,	broad, flat
aege,	age
affectuoufly,	effectively
al,	all
alayd,	annealed
alaye,	temper
alym,	alum
anuelde,	anvil
armony,	harmony
afa fetida,	asafœtida
aspyed,	espied
affayed,	tried
auayllyth,	availeth
aye,	always
ayenft,	opposite
ayre,	air
barbyll,	barbel

baytys,	baits
beere,	bear
ben,	be, are
bene,	bean
berde,	beard
befye,	busy
beten,	beaten
bethe,	dry
bi,	be
bleke,	bleak
blewe,	blue
blode,	blood
blouyth,	bloweth
bobbe,	worm
bokys,	books
bofarde,	buzzard
brede,	breed : broad
breede,	bread
brenne,	burn
broche,	pin

brodes,
 broderer's,
 broune,
 brybours,
 brydgys,
 byforn,
 byghte,
 byneth,
 byrde,
 bytyth,
 caryd,
 caufer
 chafyth,
 cheryes,
 chefe,
 cheuen,
 cheuyn.
 choyfe,
 clam,
 clenneft,

broods
 broiderer's
 brown
 beggars
 bridges
 before
 bend
 beneath
 bird
 biteth
 carried
 cautious
 chaseth
 cherries
 cheese
 chub
 chub
 choice
 clamp
 neatest

clyft,	cleft
cockfhotecorde,	cord of a bird net
comborous,	awkward
comyn,	coming ; common
comyngly,	commonly
coporofe,	copperas
cotes,	coots
couert,	covert
covetyfnes,	covetousness
creket,	cricket
croppe,	rod
cuftumable,	customary
darfe,	dace
dediffhe,	deadish
deed,	dead
delyte,	delight
departe,	separate
derke,	dark
deuouryth,	devoureth
deyntous,	dainty

donne,	dun
dorne,	stickleback
dofke,	dusk
doune,	down
dowble,	double
dowteles,	doubtless
draughte,	drawing
drede,	dread
drefet,	dressed
dubbe,	artificial fly
duchys,	duchess'
dyché,	ditch
dyete,	diet
dyscrecon,	discretion
dyscryue,	describe
dyfeeyved,	deceived
dyspleyfaunce,	displeasure
dysportes,	sports
dyffyable,	digestible
dyuers,	divers

eche,	each
egre,	eager
elles,	else
enarmyd,	armed
euer,	ever
eueryche,	each
euyn,	even
euyll,	evil
fadom,	fathom
faftynd,	fastened
faukener,	falconer
Febres,	fevers
ferre,	far
feruente,	fervent
fete,	feet
fetely,	neatly
fiffe,	fish
fletynge,	floating
flonder,	flounder
flotys,	floats

floure,	flourish
flourynge,	flourishing
folowyth,	follows
fote,	foot
foulis,	fowls
foulynge,	fowling
fraye,	frighten
frense,	frensy, fits
frette,	bind,
froffhys	frogs
froffyhys, <i>p. 76, read</i> froffhys	
fyrste,	first
fyffhe,	fish
gamys,	games
god,	good
gogyn, gogen,	gudgeon
goodys,	goods
goon,	gone
gofe,	goose
grauell,	gravel

greffes,
 greous,
 grefhop,
 grete,
 grues,
 gynnes,
 hakyll,
 halynge,
 hamour,
 hapyth,
 harnays,
 hafyll,
 haue,
 heed,
 heele,
 heere, here,
 heering,
 heerons,
 hegge hogge,
 hepis,

griefs
 grievous
 grasshopper
 great
 mishaps
 gins, snares
 hackle
 pulling
 hammer
 happeneth
 tackle
 hazel
 have
 head
 heal
 hair, hear
 herring
 herons
 hedge-hog
 hips

hereth,	heareth
herith,	inherits
herle,	twist
hertys,	heart's
heryd,	haired
hete,	heat
hethy,	marshy
heuey,	heavy
hoke, hokis,	hook, hooks
hole,	whole
holfom,	wholesome
honde,	hand, hound
hopis,	hoops
hornys,	horns
hote,	hot
hou,	how
houe,	have had
houndys,	hounds
hyllys,	hills
hym,	him : it

iuce,	juice
iustly,	exactly
jenypre,	juniper
kele,	cool
knoue,	know
knytte,	tie
kytte, kitte,	cut
lakys,	lakes
lappid,	lapped
laffe,	last
laton,	tin-plate, brass
leche,	doctor
lede,	lead,
lenger,	longer
lengefth,	longest
lepys, lepyth,	leaps
lerne,	learn
lese,	lose
lete,	let
lette,	hinder

leue,	leave
leuys,	leaves
leyf,	leaf
loo,	lo
loke,	look
londe,	land
loof,	loaf
loue,	love
louper,	looper-moth
luste,	pleasure
lynkys,	links
lynys,	lines
lyppes,	lips
lyfte,	wish; list
lyttell,	little
maggdes,	maggots
magre,	disgust
makyth,	makes
malencoly,	melancholy
mannys, menys,	men's

maure,	moor
mayle,	outer feathers
mayfter,	master
meane,	means
medeler,	medlar
meede,	meadow
meetes,	meats
menow, menew,	minnow
mefe,	mess
moche,	much
mochenes,	size
monett, moneth,	month
moo,	more
moryffhe,	marshy
myddis,	midst
Myghelmas,	Michaelmas
myghte,	might
mylle,	mill
myn,	my
myry,	miry

myffedyngge,	misfeeding
ne,	nor
nedlys,	needles
nedyth,	needs
neuer,	never
nou,	now
noyous,	annoying
nyghe,	near
nyppe,	nip
o,	on
of,	off, of
oke,	oak
ones,	once
ony,	any
ordeyne,	order
oryent,	east
ofmonde,	a fern, or the starch from it
ofe,	ooze
ofyer,	osier
other,	either, (sometimes)

ouer,	over ; upper
outrageo,	outrageous
ouyn,	oven
paaft,	paste
parablys,	parables
partyes,	parts
pecys,	pieces
pellettys,	pellets
penne,	quill
pennyd,	confined
penfyfneffe,	pensiveness
pertyche,	partridge
pefe,	pea
plaunflet,	pamphlet
pleafaunce,	pleasure
plube, plumbe,	lead sinker
plumbid,	weighted
poles,	pools
potell,	two quarts
preuy,	privately

prouerbe,	proverb
prouff,	proof
prouffitable,	profitable
prouyd,	proved
pryckyd,	pricked
pynfons,	pincers
pyfmeer,	pismire
pythe,	pith
pytte,	pit
quarell,	square-head needle
quafy,	queasy
quycke,	alive
rauenous,	ravenous
redyneffe,	readiness
reioyce,	rejoice
renne,	run
reuarde,	reward
roche,	roach
roddyd,	beaten
ruffe, <i>p. 56, read</i>	<i>ruffe, a kind of perch</i>

ryefe, rylfe,	rise ; raise
ryuers,	rivers
famon,	salmon
fauoure,	savour
fauynge,	saving
fcume,	scum
fe,	see
femy,	full of seams
ferue,	serve
feruyth,	serveth
fethe,	seethe
feuenth,	seventh
feuerall,	private,
feuet,	suet
fhaue,	shave
fheppys, shepes,	sheep's
fholde,	should
fhote,	shoot
fhynith,	shines
fhytte,	shut

fmothe, smoythe,	smooth
fmyte,	strike
fodaynly,	suddenly
fomdeale,	somewhat
fomer,	summer
fonny,	sunny
forde,	sod
foryly,	sorrily
fote,	soot
fouerayn,	sovereign
foukyeth,	seeketh
fowfe,	pickle
fpedyth,	speedeth
fpyryte,	spirit
ftange,	pole
fangyn,	stanchion
ftewe,	pool
ftonys,	stones
ftraue,	straw
ftreyghte, streyte,	straight

ftreyne,	strain
ftyre,	stir
fubtyll,	sly
furbat,	broken down
furfette,	surfeit
fufteyne,	sustained
fuymmyth,	swims
fwetynge,	sweating
fyth,	certainly
fyxte,	sixth
tapre,	taper
taudy,	white-dressed
taylle,	tail
techyth,	teacheth
thende,	the end
thencreasyng,	the increase
theym, thym,	them
thevys,	thieves
thorough, thrugh,	through
thouer,	the upper

thre,	three
threde,	thread
thride,	third
thries,	thrice
thyncarnacon,	the incarnation
thyfe,	this, these
togyder, togyd,	together
tongys,	tongs
torde,	turd
torne,	turn
toftyd,	toasted
traueyle,	travail, labor
trought,	trout
tuys,	twice
tuytch,	worm
twelue,	twelve
twynynd,	twisted
uythin,	within
vertgrees,	verdigris
vi, vy,	six

vnder,	under
Vnderstonde,	understand
vndoynge,	undoing
vnto,	unto
voyde,	useless, avoid
vp,	up
vpon,	upon
vfe,	use
vfyth,	frequents
vyfe,	vise
waar,	beware
waxing,	growing
wedder, wedyr,	weather
wedys,	weeds
wegge,	wedge
weke,	weak
wenyth,	thinks
wete, weete,	wet
wexe,	grow
whan,	when

whoos,
 whyrlinge,
 whyftelyth,
 wold,
 woll,
 woode,
 wood fatte,
 wote,
 wreste,
 w^t,
 wull,
 wylowe,
 wynges,
 wyte,
 y^e,
 yerde,
 yere,
 yeve,
 yevyth,
 yf,

whose
 whirling
 whistles
 would
 will ; wool
 to steep in wood ashes
 wood-ash-vat
 knows
 rest
 with
 wool
 willow
 wings
 wit ; know
 the
 yard ; shank
 year
 give
 gives
 if

ylyke,	alike
ynough,	enough
yonge,	young
yreu, <i>p. 59, read</i> yren	
yren, yron,	iron

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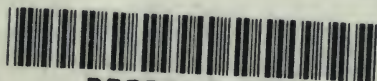
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